

R S A L E.
MILL, valuable Leases,
in the county of Fauquier,
road leading from Ashby's
Gaps, in the Blue Ridge, to
mouth, and Fredericksburg,
commands a fall of 24 feet,
stream, issuing immediately
from Mountain, and is im-
mortal mill fifty-five by forty-
high, two of stone and one
water wheels, six-
ter, one pair of burr and one
chinery, in perfect repair,
tached a lot of twenty acres,
which there is a framed
8 feet by 20, with two rooms
above, an unfinished por-
e whole length of the house,
two excellent springs in
feet of the dwelling house,
ly both with water.
for two unexpired leases, con-
acres each, and lay adjacent
to the mill lot. They have
or the reception of tenants,
improved timothy meadow,
and forty acres of inclosed
Plaster of Paris and re-
n a state of high cultivation,
of the above property will
be given an indisputable
terms of sale or a view of the
tion may be made to Robert
esiding thereupon, who is
o dispose of the same—on
Charles Fenton Mercer,
doun county,
16. [18] law
bove property is not sold by
it will, after that period,
one or more years.
C. F. M.

OSPECTUS
OF
D CLARK'S TOUR
TO THE
TIC OCEAN,
THROUGH
THE CONTINENT OF
RTH AMERICA,
er of the Government of the
United States,
rs 1804, 1805, and 1806
be prepared by Capt. M.
will be divided into two
comprised in three volumes
containing at least seven hun-
second and third from four-
printed on good paper, and
The several volumes in suc-
t to press at as early per-
ons of the author will pic-
re them for publication.
ion of the work has been
to the accommodation of
of readers, and is here of-
nage of the public in such
sons wishing to become self-
ommodate themselves with
ts, or the entire work, as it
enient to themselves.
ceived by ROBERT GRAY,

is work, there will be pub-
lished
AND CLARK'S
NORTH AMERICA
west, to the Pacific Ocean,
or and 52° north latitude,
Marginal Notes. Dimensions
ight inches by three feet six
their late discoveries, and
ntinent heretofore the least
will be compiled from the
ant, as well published as in
the collective information
ed travellers through the
that region, and correct
al hundred celestial obser-
Captain Lewis during his
time.

The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.
September 9 dts

ED DAILY BY
L SNOWDEN,
Proprietor?

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VII.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1807.

[No. 2038.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD.

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Public Sale.

SATURDAY, the 10th day of October
next, will be sold, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, belonging

to the estate of Captain Richard Conway, de-
ceased; containing seven hundred and thir-
ty-one and half acres, adjoining the lands of

William Fitzhugh, Mrs. Washington, of
Hayfield, Mr. Dulany and Mr. Cooke, and
lying between six and seven miles from Alex-
andria. A particular description of the

land is supposed unnecessary, as any disposi-
tion to purchase will probably examine it.—

The terms of sale will be on a credit of six
to eighteen months; bond, with a pro-
vided security, together with a mortgage on
the premises will be required. Persons dis-
posed to attend the sale will meet at 11 o'clock
at Mr. Benson's tavern, on the Colchester

road, from whence it is proposed to proceed
to the land and to commence the sale precise-
ly at 12 o'clock. This tract will be divided
to accommodate purchasers

and on the Monday following, the 12th
day of October,

Will be sold, on the premises,

A tract of Land, lying on the
west side of the old road leading from the falls
church to Alexandria, containing one hun-
dred and eighty-five acres, being a part of a
tract of land sold by William H. Territt to
Baldwin Dade. This land will be paid off in
lots of about twenty-five acres each.

At the same time and place will be sold,

Some Lots of the Stump Hill
Tract, containing from three to five acres
each—the terms of sale the same as the
above.

And on Wednesday, the 14th of the same
month,

Will be sold for ready money, at public auc-
tion, at the coffee-house, in Alexandria,

Thirty-six Shares of Alexandria

Bank Stock.

WILLIAM PERBERT,
N. FITZHUGH,
E. L. LEE,

September 15. dts

Land for Sale.

TO be Sold, on the premises, on
Thursday the 15th of October next, a small
TRACT OF LAND, lying in the county of
Fairfax, containing about one hundred and four-
ty acres. This Land lies about seven or eight
miles of Alexandria and George-Town, has a
sufficient quantity of wood and meadow land,
and is well watered. It lies adjoining the seat
of Dr. Henry Rose, and would make a com-
fortable retreat for a town family in the sickly
season. Capt. Joseph Powell will shew the
Land to any person wishing to view it, before
the day of sale, when the terms which are ex-
pected to be accommodating, will be made
known by

The Legatees of Nathan Smith, dec'd.
September 9 dts

Notice is hereby given,

THAT in consequence of a deed of
trust from Henry D. Hooe, late of Prince
William county, deceased, to secure the sum
of three hundred and eighty-one pounds nine-
pence, due to Alexander Smith, of Alexandria, from the said
H. D. Hooe—on the first day of the next dis-
trict court to be held at Hay-Market, in
Prince William county, I shall proceed to sell

to the highest bidder, for ready money, a tract
of LAND, situate in the county of Fauquier,
containing one hundred and fifty acres—which
land has on it a Mill, a Store House and a
comfortable Dwelling House, with necessary
Houses; is situated about five miles from
Market, and was formerly occupied by
John Matthew. The sale will take place
in the tavern of Benjamin Bronough, in the
of Hay-Market.

M. LEWIS.

Aug. 7.

R. Young.

NOTICE.

Under the authority of a deed of trust from
Thomas West to the subscriber, to satisfy a
debt due to John Hodgkin, of seven hundred
and sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on
SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at
12 o'clock, will be exposed to public sale, at
the Coffee House in Alexandria; in lots
containing from 10 to 14 acres—

A Tract of Land near Alexan-
dria, to the north of the new turnpike road,
and lying on the east of Stump-Hill, being
one moiety of a tract of land commonly called
"Pearson's Tract."

The terms of sale will be—One-third cash,
one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety
days. Conveyances to be made on the
receipt of the last instalments. The title pa-
pers will be shewn on the day of sale.

R. MOTT.

October 7. d3t

Public Sale.

B Y virtue of a decree of the county court
of Prince William, Will be sold to the
highest bidder on the 29th instant, before the
tavern of Benjamin Bronough at Hay-Market,
on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving
bond and approved security for the pay-
ment.—The following tracts of land belonging
to the estate of Henry Dade Hooe, deceased,

One tract containing about
100 acres, lying in Fauquier County on the road leading
from Haymarket to Frederickburg, the quality of the
soil extremely good.

One other tract of land situate
in Fauquier County near the Thorough fare mills
containing 200 acres, having on it a Dwelling-house, Store
house and Offices, also a Merchant Mill on a never fail-
ing stream, capable of being rendered extremely valua-
ble. The soil of this land is extremely fertile, and about
one fourth of it good meadow land.

The Decree under which this land is to be sold is
founded on the will of said H. D. Hooe ordering the
same to be sold for the payment of his debts.

John H. Peyton, } Com'r.
Wm. A. G. Dade, } Oct. 5. d3w

WANTED.

A middle aged woman, capable of manag-
ing a house. To one of good character libe-
ral wages will be given. Enquire of the Print-
er.

Sept. 9.

Thirty casks fresh Rice,

Just received,

And for sale by

Mordecai Miller.

September 22. d

Russia Sheetings & Ravens Duck.

Just received a few Bales—

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

September 25. d

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM BARTLEMAN has removed
to the lower end of King-street, opposite to
Mr. Hugh Smith's glass and china warehouse,
where he has an extensive and general assort-
ment of GROCERIES, &c. for sale on his
usual terms.

September 27. d

FRESH TEAS.

Joseph H. Mandeville, King-Street,
Has Just Received, and for Sale,

3 qr. Chests Imperial, } T E A S,

3 do. Old Hyson, } Of the latest

5 do. Young Hyson, } Philadelphia

5 do. Hyson Skin, } importations,

3 do. Souchong, }

Being anxious to dispose of the a

bove Teas, I will sell them at the most reduced

prices for notes on 60 and 90 days.

Oct. 5. d1w

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port	T E A S.
5 do. Madeira	
30 quarter casks Lisbon	
12 do. particular Teneriffe	
15 do. Malaga	
15 pipes old cognac brandy	NEW-ENGLAND
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum	
12 do. first quality molasses	
6 do. green copperas	
2 do. alum	
20 do. brown sugar	RUM.
20 bags pimento	
15 do. pepper	
10 ches's young hyson	
10 do. hyson skin	
5 do. imperial	S A C K S.
100 bags green coffee	
150 kegs madder	
50 do. ground ginger	
30 do. raisins	
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured	C A N D L E S.
5 kegs salt petre	
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.	
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.	
Aug. 31. d	

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

family use on hand—with number of other

articles—all of which he will sell low on his

former terms.

Aug. 31. d

NOW LANDING

At Vowell's wharf, from on board sloop Maria
Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for
sale by the subscribers—

62 hds. Molasses

65 barrels green Coffee

226 boxes Segars, superior qua-

ALSO ON HAND,

25 barrels Coffee

1700 lbs Bees Wax

270 Spanish Hides

10,000 bushels Salt.

Wadsworth and Butler.

September 2. d1w eotf

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore subsisting be-
tween the subscribers was dissolved the
30th day of September, by mutual consent.

John Horner, sen.

John Horner, jun.

JOHN HORNER, jun.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC,
THAT he carries on the Wheelwright and
Blacksmith's business in its various
branches, at his shop on Royal-street, near
the corner of Prince-street, where he will
execute all orders with neatness and dis-
patch.

October 1. 12t

Printing in its various branches,

executed at this office.

NOTICE.

THE committee appointed by the common
council to contract for the repair of the wharf
at the end of Duke-street, are ready to receive
proposals for the same. Mr. Aaron Heves,
on application, will point the necessary re-
pairs and receive proposals until the 20th in-
stant.

October 8.

TRIAL

OF
COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

[CONTINUED.]

Richard Neale

Whilst I was copying the *Querist*, Mr. Blannerhassett informed me in conversation, that the object was to divide the states by the back bone, the Alleghany including part of Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and all the Western country; to establish a separate government on that side of the mountain, by which means the money arising from the sale of the lands would be kept among them. I asked him where was to be their capital. He said he expected at Lexington, Kentucky. I asked him if congress would not be opposed to it. He said he expected not; but it was immaterial whether they were or not, as one canon on the mountains would keep off all the forces they could send. I left Wood county on the 20th October with a drove of hogs for Alexandria, which Mr. Blannerhassett and my son, Mr. Blannerhassett's overseer, had purchased in partnership. A week or two before I started Mr. Blannerhassett went down the river and I never saw him, till I met him in this place.

place
Mr. JOHN GRAHAM.
In the latter end of October last, I received a letter from Mr. Madison requesting that I would pass through the western country on my return to New Orleans. I know not whether it be proper to assign to the court the reasons of this wish. It may serve however to explain my conduct in the western country. Mr. Madison stated to me, as a reason of this request, that government had received information from various quarters that a project was on foot to sever the union or to invade the territory of Spain.

Mr. Wickham objected to this explanation.

Witness. It was to show that I acted in
obedience to my duty as an officer of the
Mr. Wickham. What office did you hold? A. I was secretary of the Orleans territory. When I arrived at Marietta about the middle of November, I made enquiries, & heard perhaps what it may not be proper to state. Mr. Duval called on me and informed me that Mr. Blannerhassett had just arrived with him and would

had just arrived with him and would wait upon me. After passing the usual compliments and expressing his pleasure at seeing me, he begged leave to read to me certain letters he had received by captain Elliot of the Western country who had just returned from Pittsburgh. Mr. Blannerhassett made many enquiries relative to Comfort Tyler, Dean and Butler, and the preparations which they were making for their expedition down the river; what number of men and settlers they had obtained. Mr. Elliot gave him to understand that there would be more settlers than there would be boats for them. When Blannerhassett received this information, he observed that they could descend in his boats as he had more boats than men— Before Mr. Elliot quitted the room Mr. Bl. handed me a letter which he said he had received a few days before from Col. Burr in Kentucky. Shall I state my recollection of the contents of that letter?

Mr. McRae. Do you believe the letter to have been col. Burr's? A. I believed it was col. Burr's writing; for although I had never seen col. Burr write, yet I had seen several letters said to have been written by col. Burr. I merely mention this letter to show that it gave rise to a conversation between Mr. Blannerhassett and myself, relative to the contents of this letter. The conversation was somewhat desultory; nor do I particularly recollect the order in which the several topics were introduced. In general I recollect that Mr. Blannerhassett animadverted upon the conduct pursued towards col. Burr at Frankfort; stating his belief however that this conduct was not authorised by the government.

government. He mentioned that col. B.
had purchased from col. Lynch, I think a
certain part of baron Bastrop's grant in the
territory of Orleans. He stated also that
he was to have an interest in this purchase
and seemed desirous of impressing on my
mind a belief, that the object of his prepa-
rations was the settlement of this land,
but I cannot now recollect that in the

course of conversation he did positively avow it. His object seemed to be to avoid an explicit avowal; but he said that they avowed that this was their object; that it was a legal one and government would have no right to interfere, until it was ascertained that they (meaning col. Burr and himself, as I understood) had no ulterior object. He contended that they had a right to go towards this object with such preparations as they thought proper. This was an opinion in which I did not acquiesce. I made few enquiries, but he admitted in the course of conversation, that he was building boats for the expedition in which he was engaged with col. Burr; that he was engaging young men, single and without families to go down armed; he said they would have no cannon but rifles. — He stated in the course of conversation the use to which these rifles might be applied; to resist the Indians and Spaniards or to kill game. It is justice to Mr. Blannerhassett to add, that he said he did not solicit men to go; that he took such only as pleased to go, and that he did not expect more than three hundred men would go with him. He stated also that he was engaging provisions for this same expedition. From what I had heard after my arrival at Marietta and from the manner in which Mr. Blannerhassett had entered my room and made

Blannerhassett had entered my room and made these communications, I was rather induced to believe that he considered me to be one of the party. Q Why—from his manner? A My acquaintance before with him was slight, yet he was extremely polite to me; and expressed how happy he would be at seeing me in his own house. For reasons, which it is unnecessary to take up the time of the court with, I was anxious to undeceive Mr. Blannerhassett. I asked him if he *had* stated that I was one of the party. He said that he had, and that he had understood so from col. Burr. When I assured him I was not he expressed considerable surprise; not by verbal declarations, but by the marked air of his countenance. He observed to me that I did not know col. Burr, and passed some eulogiums upon him, and asked me in a very impressive manner, whether I had not heard of an association at N. Orleans for the invasion of Mexico. I told him that I had not, and I ventured to assure him that there was no such association there. He told me that there certainly

there. He told me that there certainly was and that about three hundred men that was his expression, for the purpose of invading Mexico. After I had repeated my thorough conviction that there was none such, and assigned the fact of his being deceived about me, as a presumptive reason why he should be deceived about others, he told me that he had obtained this information from Mr. Bradford.

Considering Mr. Blennerhasset at that time a deluded man, I endeavored to draw him off from the undertaking in which he was engaged; and considering that it was more the policy of the government to prevent than to punish such enterprizes on the Ohio, I informed him, that so far from being concerned in the plan, I was an agent of the government, authorized to enquire into the facts relative to this enterprize in the Western country, and to take such steps as might be necessary for repressing it. I then stated to him, from reasons drawn from col Burr's visit to N Orleans in the preceding summer, from the information which government had received, and from the nature of the preparations which Mr. Blennerhasset himself was then making,

why I believed that the object of col. Burr was either to attack the territories of the United States or those of Spain. I assured him at the same time that any collection or combination of armed men on the Ohio; would under these circumstances be considered as a violation of the laws and repressed accordingly. He again contended that they had a right to go down the river, as they thought proper, insomuch as they avowed the settlement of Ouachita, which was a legal object. Though we could not agree on this point, he asked me whether there would be any objection or opposition made to those men, if they went down in small parties. I gave him to understand, that this would depend upon circumstances, but that when they were collected, they would be arrested, and the enterprise would end in the ruin and disgrace of all those who were concerned in it.

During this conversation I stated to Mr Blennerhasset pointedly, that I knew not the opinions of Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison; that these were my own opinions, and that I had power to act under the government of the United States, as circumstances required; that I was authorized to call on the constituted authorities of the

country, if the constitution was about to be violated. I wish the court to understand that I was to consider the moving down the Ohio as a violation of the law, and I was then to call on the constituted authority. When I spoke of the reasons which influenced my belief as to col B's plans, Mr. Blannerhasset observed to me, that however acute the opinions of gentlemen might be, he and col Burr were as well acquainted with the constitution and the laws as the administration itself; and that they knew very well what they were about. Q. What produced this remark? A. I do not recollect, but perhaps it may have been the arguments which I had used to show that the expedition was a violation of the laws. Mr Bl. said, that he had joined his friends in this undertaking and could not abandon them, unless they consented to give the thing up; and asked me if he was at liberty to communicate to col. B. the information I had given him I told him he was. I do not recollect whether I have mentioned the opinion I expressed to Mr. Bl. of the validity of Baistrocks grant. I told him all that I knew of the title and that col. Burr would have no title to it; and that if he had the Orleans land could be no object with Mr. Blannerhasset.

Mr. Wirt. How came you sir informed about this title? A I had been at N. Orleans, where the subject was much talked of. Q Have there been any judicial proceedings about it? A I told Mr. Bl that Mr. Lynch claimed under Mr E. Livingston; that this was a considerable purchase; and that Mr. Livingston had invalidated this contract in open court.

Mr Burr. I deny that this is a fact. The next day, perhaps that afternoon, met with Mr. Bl. at another house, in company with gentlemen most of them strangers to me. Mr. Bl was speaking & avowing that col. Burr had a great many friends in Kentucky. I observed that this would much depend upon his object ; if so settle Ouachita lands, that the people would wish him well ; but if it was to attack the territories of Spain or those of the United States, he would have very few friends. In reply, Mr. Blennerhasset observed, that whatever was his object he either had or would have a great number of friends. This was in a public room, in a Tavern, and several gentlemen were present : I --- ~~was~~ particularly a Major

Mr. Hay. Had you any communications with Mr. Burr? A I had; and in the Mississippi territory too. In consequence of the information I had received from Mr. Henderson and others, I lodged information with the governor of Ohio, and a law was passed, and I was also instrumental at Frankfort in Kentucky, in the passage of a similar law. Their object was to put an end to these expeditions.

When I arrived at the little town of Washington in the Mississippi territory about the latter end of January or beginning of Feb. I heard that col Burr was in the house.

Mr. Hay. Where is Washington? on the Mississippi river? A No; it is ten miles from it; and 7 miles back of Natchez. It is the seat of government of the Mississippi territory. I waited on col. B. principally with a view to ascertain whether the information I had given to Mr. Bl. had been communicated to him. I asked him whether Mr. Bl. had communi-

at our conversation to him. He said
that he had. I told him on entering his
room, that I had just arrived from the
upper country, and perhaps he might be
anxious to hear the news. He told me
that Mr. Dannerhasset had accused me of
breach of hospitality. I replied, that I
ever was in his house in my life. He
spoke of his protested bills drawn in Lex-
ington, and seemed to attribute their pro-
test to the measures adopted by the go-
vernment. I told him that just before I
left Lexington, the merchants there had
received information that they would be
paid. He said they ought to be paid, as
the man on whom they were drawn had the

of the measures pursued by government
was ruinous and rigorous (I am not certain
which was the expression); that they had
detained his people. (Q. Was this before
or after his trial? A. It was before; he
had then entered into recognizance.) He
spoke of the measures of
his conduct; he spoke of the measures of
the military, and his determination to re-
sist them: I understood him to mean the
military of the U. S.; he either said he
had or that he would order his people to
resist them. He said that he had claimed
the protection of the civil authority, and
thought that protection would be adequate
to his safety. He spoke too of the Qua-
chita settlement; I believe he told me that
he should send his people there, but did
not know whether he should venture into
the territory himself; intimating, as I
thought, an apprehension of gen. Wilkin-
son. He asked me if I knew what had
given rise to the president's proclamation.
I told him that I did not; unless it was
gen. Eaton's communication. The court
will see from the date of the proclamation
that any information I could have imparted
had not then reached the seat of govern-
ment. Col. Burr observed, that the ma-
ninations of his enemies had led to these
proceedings; and that facts did not sup-
port and justify them. I assured him that
those who were alarmed and agitated were

his enemies; at least this was the idea intended to convey; and after stating to me the alarm extending through the western country, I proposed to him that he should make some public declaration as to his real object. His reply to this was, that he was a party concerned and that no declaration of his could have any effect. — He seemed disposed to ridicule the idea of his bringing about a separation of the Union by physical force; that it was to be produced by moral, not physical causes. I had heard in the western country of a considerable number of men, perhaps 2,000, being collected for the purpose of invading Mexico. His reply was, that he supposed that event was in case of a war with Spain. I told him no; that I had not understood it as depending on that condition. He then said something about the Ouachita land; and replied, that perhaps when they had a separate government, something of that sort might be attempted meaning as I understood, the invasion of Mexico.) Soon after this, or at least before I had heard any explanation of what he meant by "a separate government," a gentleman of his family came in, and I took leave. I had no further conversations with Mr. Burr or Mr. Blaunerhassett, lodged an information against Mr. Blaunerhassett, and was with him before a magistrate.

these measures as far as military preparations, he means.

Mr. Burr. I did suppose which Mr. Graham said in the country, that he must have thousands of Meade and others. A violation of these, and I suppose (that is without any concealed weapons, were then to seize me. It knows something on this point.

Mr. Graham. I can say nothing with Gov. Williams and no others did I consult. Gov. Williams told Carnichael had been in the Mississippi territory. Lie this was before or after? He said that he would have to have any such thing if it was extremely important to a person to be seized who would violate the law. He said he stated with Dr. Carnichael, given it up and returned.

Mr. Burr. Did C. before he left to the Miss. Territory to state that the night before he left Washington, I heard some of them in which I slept. One of them observed that he stated on that night he was. The gentlemen I

Mr. Hay. Did you make particular observations to Mr. Blanderhassett about the sort of preparations he was making? He spoke of the settlement of the Oua-hita as their object. I observed to him a reason why I should not think it was, that young men without families or without any of the implements of husbandry were engaged to go. He said that their arms were to kill turkeys or Indians. He then launched out into an abuse of the administration, their neglect of the army and navy, &c. I forgot to state this circumstance. When Mr. Blanderhassett met me to know how far he was at liberty to communicate my opinion to colonel Burr, urged to him the impropriety of his engaging in these objects; he said it was impossible that colonel Burr could have so much deceived him and his son-in-law Mr. Alston.

Mr. Wirt. Was this remark after you had announced yourself as the agent of government? A. It was.

Mr. Wirt. Did he say any thing to your
objection about the want of implements of
husbandry? A. He did say something a-
bout the opening of roads. But he never
told me the real object. Q. Do you
know any thing of the Ouachita land? A.
never was on it. Q. What is its charac-
ter? A. Some say it is good; and some
say it is bad. I believe the greater part of
it is covered with water; and there is
no very fine land.

Cross-Examined.—Mr. Burr. Did you ever see Bastrop's patent? A. Never. Q. Did you read it? A. No: I always understood that there never was one.

od that there never was one.

Mr. Burr. You have said that the greater part was water; I will assure the court, that was to be laid out without any water. Were you ever examined before? A. Yes: I made deposition, when I lodged information before the legislature of Ohio. Q. Were you examined on any other occasion? A. I was before the grand jury. Q. Did you say anything then of a conversation you had with Gen. Neville? A. Yes. I told Gen. Neville that I had come to make some enquiries into his affair. General N. informed me what passed in his conversation with the Mr.

pursued by government, (I am not certain)
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public declaration as to
is reply to this was
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not physical causes. I
stern country of a con-
f men, perhaps 2,000,
the purpose of invading
was, that he supposed
case of a war with
no; that I had not un-
ng on that conditio-

something about the
I replied, that perhaps
separate government,
or might be attempted
erstood. the invasion
fter this, or at least be-
y explanation of what
arae government," a
family came in, and I
o further conversations

Mr. Blannerhasset, in
ation against Mr. Bl.
before a magistrate.
ou make particular ob-
Blannerhassett about
ons he was making?
settlement of the Oua-

I observed to him
ould not think it was,
out families or with-
ments of husbandry

He said that their
ties or Indians. He
to an abuse of the ad-
lect of the army and
o state this circum-

Blannerhasset met
he was at liberty to
tion to colonel Burr,
npropriety of his co-
s; he said it was im-
Burr could have so
and his son-in-law

this remark after you
self as the agent of
was.

say any thing to your
nt of implements of
did say something a-
bads. But he never
object. Q. Do you
Ouachita land? A.
What is its charac-
is good; and some
the greater part of
ater; and there is

Burr. Did you
A. Never. Q.
No. I always under-
as one.

He said that the greater
assure the court, that
out any water. Were
re? A. Yes. I made
laged information be-
lio. Q. Were you
occation? A. I was.

Q. Did you say any
versation you had with
I told gen. Neville
some enquiries into
informed me what
cation with the M.
people had apprehend-

ed that your object was the separation of the United States; but that if it was the invasion of Mexico, you would be better received on your return than you ever had been. Q. Did you not then speak of the boats? A. I did. Q. Did you not say, they were unfit to go up the stream? A. I so understood at that time. Q. Do you not know that they were seized by government to send troops up the stream? A. I did not hear of it before I came here. Q. Did you give a welcome reception? A. I was not acquainted with your manner. It was cold, but I thought respectful. Q. Have you not heard governor Williams, Mead, and Hickey say, that they would not suffer the military to take me? A. I most certainly recollect, that I both thought and said that it was improper to take you by military authority; and I heard gov. Williams say, if the attempt was made, he was not authorised to meet it. Q. Had you not heard of the stipulations made to me by Williams & Mead? A. I knew not of gov. Williams stipulating with you. I heard of Mr. Mead's doing it. Q. Was there no law to arrest me? A. I mentioned to gov. W. that if the laws were not sufficiently energetic to meet such occurrences, it was better to provide one. But I never saw the law. Q. Did you not hear of an officer going there to arrest me? A. I had a conversation with a lieut. Peter, who was lately in this place, relative to this subject. The counsel for the prosecution objected to this course of examination.

Circumlocution. If Mr. Burr means to alledge these measures as an excuse for his own military preparations, he may press these enquiries.

Mr. Burr. I did suppose from the sort of duties which Mr. Graham discharged in that country, that he must have known of the stipulations of Mead and Williams, and that in interpretation of these, a party of officers in disguise (that is without their uniform) and with concealed weapons, as dirks and pistols, were then to seize me. Mr. Graham certainly knows something on this subject.

Mr. Graham. I can speak of my conversation with gov. Williams and lieut. Peter, for with no others did I communicate on this subject. Gov. Williams told me, that a Doctor Carmichael had been authorized to come to the Mississippi territory and seize you; whether this was before or after your trial, I know not. He said that he was extremely unwilling to have any such thing done. I observed that it was extremely improper to suffer a person to be seized who was then in the custody of the law. He said that he had remonstrated with Dr. Carmichael, that Dr. C. had given it up and returned.

Mr. Burr. Did C. belong to the army? A. No; in the Miss. Territory. I was proceeding to state that the night col. Burr left Washington, I heard some of the officers in the room in which I slept conversing about him, and one of them observed that col. B. was not arrested on that night he would make his escape. The gentleman left the room, and I afterwards understood from Lieut. Peter, that an application had been or was about to be made to gov. Williams for permission to arrest col. Burr. Lieut. Peter having understood that I had heard part of this conversation, informed me that he had come with other officers to arrest col. Burr, and I advised him to do nothing that would violate the laws of his country. He gave me to understand that at that moment he felt himself bound to obey the orders of his general, like a good soldier. I urged every consideration I could suggest against the exercise of military authority; and I did then understand that it was not his intention to proceed against col. Burr. Indeed I understood that col. B. had made his escape. Tarnished gov. Williams to make such arrangements with him as would send him on to Washington for trial, or to detain him in that territory for trial.

(Mr. Graham's testimony to be continued.)

BALTIMORE, October 7.

Arrived, ship Scioto, Deal 57 days from Amsterdam. August 13, lat. 49. long 11. spoke ship George Dyer from Amsterdam for Baltimore; Sept. 24, lat. 37. long 68, ship James, 78 days from Amsterdam, for Baltimore. Passed a Bremen ship off Swan Point, and a ship supposed to be the Wm. Wilson.

Also, schooner Messenger, White, from Havana.

Left schooner Merchant, for Baltimore, in 3 days; brig —, Burr, for ditto, in 3 days; and others. Came into the Capes on Monday. Saw two 74's, two frigates, a 10 gun ship, and 2 armed brigs. Passed in the bay, 15 or 20 square rigged vessels, bound up, among which brig Cyrus, Courier.

Arrived, Bremen ship Martha Margarita, Dierks, 81 days from Bremen. September 26, off cape Henry, spoke ship Susannah, from Smyrna, for Baltimore.

Also, brig Hero, White, 28 days from Smyrna.

ship William Wilson, Gibson from London, 28th, off Plymouth, spoke ship —, 27 days from Philadelphia for

* The notorious HENRY REDHEAD YORKE, once a colonel in the army under Dumourier, since an infuriated Jacobin, who has been imprisoned several years for sedition by the very government of which he is now an enthusiastic eulogist.

Amsterdam. August 21, lat. 30, long. 31, brig Hiram, of New Bedford, from Cape de Verds for Belfast. September 10, lat. 39. 54, long. 61, 30, ship Lovely Matilda, 45 days from Bordeaux for Philadelphia. September 23, brig Emeline, 3 days from New York, for Martinique. 27th, schr. Franklin, from Martinique for New London.

From the Boston Centinel.

From the north of Europe no intelligence had been received in London of so late date as that brought here by captain Foster, who sailed from Elsinore the 15th August, at night. The Danes were making preparations to meet the "tug of war." But our last British papers state, that Mr. Taylor was also in negotiation at Copenhagen, and that the 15th August was given as the last period for Denmark to make her election either for or against England; when in case of neglect to declare in her favor Zealand and the Danish fleet were to be immediately taken possession of by the British forces. Captain Hinckley informs that in the channel he spoke an English frigate, the captain of which informed him he had that morning received orders to detain Danish vessels, and had stopped one.

It was expected that the French would seize upon Holstein immediately after an attack on Zealand; which no doubt they would, had there been no English expedition against Denmark.

American affairs still continued to be the subject of observation in England—Great numbers appeared impressed with the idea, that war with America was necessary to the preservation of their essential maritime rights, and in expectation of the even were preparing the means to make depredations on our commerce. We have before us an elaborate discussion of the subject, by a gentleman (Mr. York*) who writes under his own signature, and who is a warm advocate of the present English ministry. He gives the following as "British Ground," which, he says, "would justify Great Britain in directing her arms against the U. S. States," &c.

1. War will be necessary if the American government refuse to deliver up on demand the subjects of this country, or the citizens of the United States who have enlisted and afterwards deserted from our service.

2. War will be necessary if America deny us the right of search in the above cases, or for the seizure of contraband of war.

3. War will be moral, if the American government sanction the flagrant perjuries and frauds, and subornations of perjury, practised by its citizens against the rights of Great Britain.

4. Though novel, not less just, war will be necessary and honorable, if America shall resist the policy which we shall forth with adopt, of seizing every American ship entering any of the ports of France, her colonies or allies, and laden with the produce of any other country except America.

5. We ought instantly to declare all the ports of France and her dependencies in a state of blockade; which done I am of opinion that any American vessel or ship of any other country, presuming to enter a French, Dutch, Spanish, or Italian harbor, in defiance of this decree, whether the cargo be the produce of their respective countries or not, ought to be considered as lawful prize to the captors. I do not except vessels charged with corn or other articles of the first necessity.

These are national principles and the refusal of the Americans to comply with them, would be motives for our going to war, subject however to the expediency of the measure. As Bonaparte is proceeding by violent means to deprive us from all intercourse with the continent, it becomes our duty to employ similar measures to cut him off from all communications by sea, with the rest of the world. This is the only remaining service on which we can employ our navy, and by the vigorous exertion of it we shall be able to carry on against the enemy an offensive and destructive war.

Nothing should be too great or too trivial for our ships to undertake. Every fishing boat that sails out of a French port, should be seized with as much avidity as a ship of five hundred tons; even an oyster shell should be captured, if it were capable of bearing a Frenchman upon the water, or of conveying to his country

a blade of corn. The Americans will remonstrate against a system which they will consider as a violation of the rights of neutrals, and a monstrous exercise of power.

We should listen to these remonstrances with respectful attention, but we must continue to take their ships. In a war like the present the magnitude of our dangers will naturally produce a corresponding degree of vigour on our part, and as we are bound to consider the present struggle as the last grand effort of freedom against tyranny, we ought to bear down every impediment which opposes itself to the exertion of the public strength. The power of vindicating our maritime dominions is in our hands; this is the time to assert its recognition, while none exist capable of disputing it. It may be, at this time sustained with ease, but if we flinch or abandon any portion of it its cession will be irrevocable."

There are other writers, however, who discuss the subject more dispassionately and impartially; while they do not hesitate to condemn the conduct of any neutral power, which screens from justice, or refuses to surrender real British deserters, when properly demanded: they at the same time condemn the wanton conduct of Adm. Berkeley, in assuming the executive government, and committing the peace of the nation by the hostile act he ordered.

It was said, that dispatches from admiral Berkeley, to the 29th July—a month after the outrage on the Chesapeake, had been received in England, and that nothing was wanting but the instructions expected by our ministers in the Revenge, to some decisive measures on the subject.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9.

A letter from London, August 12, 1807, says "Sir John Nichols (the British king's advocate general) has delivered his opinion, that any attempt to search a government ship of one nation by that of another, is a violation of the law of nations."—It adds, "Admiral Berkely is recalled."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Michilimackinac, to his brother in Hol-
lowl dated July 24.

"We are now much on the alert, expecting an attack from the United tribes of Indians north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi. A great prophet, (impostor, somewhat similar in his conduct hitherto to Mahomet) who pretends he is revived from the dead by the breath of Manitou (great spirit) to reform and unite his red children (the Indians) and to restore them to their ancient energy, customs and independence. It is true that the Indians who hold any intercourse with the whites, readily imbibe all the vices of society, without one of the virtues, and sink into the most degrading debauchery and indolence their ancient energy and innocence. If their reformation was the real object of the new prophet's zeal, it would indeed be laudable. But if I only had time to inclose you a talk in circulation in their councils of chiefs (very artfully obtained from an Indian woman who is attached to a trader in our interest) you would know that war, energetic war on our frontiers, is the sole object.

The poor deluded natives are neglecting their hunting, fishing and planting, and throning to the scene of inspired legislation with an enthusiasm that is truly astonishing. But the United States are not alone in the possession of demagogues under foreign influence or pay. There are Indian demagogues in Spanish, that is to say Bonaparte's pay; and a few of them paid their homage to him at St. Cloud last summer.

A Mr. Noten a respectable trader at the falls of St. Mary, the outlet of Lake Superior, has assured us that he accidentally saw in the possession of an Indian chief and missionary, who got intoxicated at his house, a red war club and black wampum belt (ever failing forerunners of war) carefully wrapped in a French flag, and precisely similar to those circulated immediately previous to the attacks of the celebrated Pontiac. (See Carver's Travels.) I hope it will all blow over, but letters and information has poured in sufficient to convince us that something serious is brewing.

Boston paper.

LEESBURG, October 7.

DIED, on Saturday evening, the 3d instant, in the 46th year of his age, Mr. EBENEZER POTTER, a respectable merchant of this place. He had sustained for a long course of years the most painful affliction of body with Christian-like meekness, and he left this world of trial with the blessed hope of a "good and

faithful servant, about to enter into the joys of his Master. Such we believe he had ever been, with a heart void of guile and a conscience clear of reproach. Pursuing the unambitious tenor of his way, in the paths of social and domestic duties, he lived upright in the fear of God, and in charity with all men—If undeviating moral rectitude, intrinsic benevolence, and worth of character, are not the less pure for being united with the modesty of pious contentment and peaceful innocence, we think it may with truth be said, that there are few better left—we know of none—aamongst the sons and daughters of mortality.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, Made of Sub-fine Buff Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	34
4 pound loaf	17
2 pound loaf	9
1 pound loaf	4

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

October 9.

Company Orders, Oct. 9.

THE Volunteer Company, under the command of Captain Densal, will attend parade to-morrow, precisely at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at the powder-house, in complete uniform. The arms intended for the Company not having yet been received, the Members will appear with such fusils or common fowling pieces, as they can conveniently procure, and without cartridge boxes. Those who have not procured their uniform, will also attend.

By order,
William F. Gray, 1st Sergt.

A Black Beaver Hat almost new, with red lining, and the letters J. B. C. written theron, was stolen last evening about eight o'clock, from the entry of a house in Princess-street. A handsome reward is offered to any person who will bring it to Snowden's Printing Office in Royal street; or give information that may lead to a conviction of the thief.

Oct. 10.

Bank of Potomac,

OCTOBER 9, 1807.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders of this institution, that an Election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-House in this town, on the second Monday of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,
C PAGE, Cashier.
October 9.

A great Bargain.

The subscriber offers for sale the House he lately purchased of the Bank. It will be sold much below its real value, and a credit given that shall suit the purchaser.

If not sold shortly it will be rented.

A. Holbrook,

October 9.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from PHILIP WANTON and MARY his wife, to the subscribers, to secure a debt owing by him to the Bank of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 29th inst, will be exposed to sale, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months, carrying an interest from that day, several LOTS and parcels of GROUND, in the town of Alexandria, to wit:

An undivided Moiety of a piece of Ground, with the Improvements, lying up on the west side of Royal-street and to the northward of King-street, fronting twenty-five feet six inches on Royal-street, and extending back one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches—the whole ground subject to an annual rent of fifteen pounds twelve shillings, Virginia currency.

A piece of Ground, lying up on the west side of Columbus-street and to the southward of King-street, extending on Columbus-street sixty-six feet seven inches to a twenty feet alley, then westwardly with the line of the alley one hundred and sixteen feet to another alley fourteen feet ten inches wide, then northwardly with the line of that alley twenty-six feet seven inches, then eastwardly twenty-four feet three inches and an half, then northwardly forty feet, then eastwardly ninety-one feet eight inches and an half—subject to an annual rent of forty-nine dollars fifteen cents.

A Square of Ground, containing two acres, lying on the south side of Wolfe-street, north side of Wilkes-street, west side of Patrick-street, and east side of Henry-street.

A large Frame Store & Warehouse, built upon a piece of ground lying on the south side of Prince-street and to the eastward of Fairfax-street; the ground is thirty feet some inches front on Prince-street, the building nearly covers the whole front, the building is enasured.

James Keith,
John C. Herbert,

October 9.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.
July Term, 1807.
Charles L. Gadsden and Ann his
wife, complainants vs.
Thomas Fairfax, and the said
Theo's Fairfax, executor of > In Chancery.
the said last will and testa-
ment of Bryan Lord Fairfax,
deceased, defendant.

This cause coming on to be heard this 4th day of August, 1807, upon the bill and exhibits herein referred to, and it appearing to the court that the said bill hath been duly and regularly taken for confessed, and the cause set for decree upon the bill and exhibits, the court doth decree and order that Master Commissioner Moore, do make up and state an account and report between the complainants and the defendant, in his private & fiduciary character, upon the subjects in the bill mentioned: to state an account of one fourth part of the rents of the land, at and near the falls of the Potomac river, which land was formerly leased to Semple, and which became due after the death of the said Bryan Lord Fairfax the Testator, and during the life of his wife Jane Fairfax the mother of the complainant Anne, and the interest on the same; and also state what portion of the said rents have been received by the said Thomas Fairfax or his agents; also take an account of all the Household Furniture, and also of the Horses, Cattle and other stock which were on the land bought by the said Bryan Lord Fairfax of Bennett, at the time of the said Bryan Lord Fairfax's death; also take an account of the annual rents and profits of that part of the Tract of Land in Fairfax County called Tolston Grange, which is included in a deed of gift from the said Bryan Fairfax to the said Thomas Fairfax, from the time of the date of the said deed to the said Thomas Fairfax, to the time of the death of the said Bryan Lord Fairfax, and from the time of his death, to that of the death of the said Jane Fairfax; also to state an account of the administration of the defendant stating not only the debts due from and to the estate of the said Bryan Lord Fairfax, distinguishing such of the deb's as are separate from such as are not; and also the amount of the assets of the estate of the said Bryan Lord Fairfax, and to state what specific legacies the said Bryan Lord Fairfax left, and what has become of the said legacies.

And to enable the said Commissioner to perform this Decretal Order, he is at liberty to examine witnesses upon oath, and report their testimony together with the several accounts so taken, to this Court, at their next session.

A Copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C.

October 5. 2aw.

The Parties in the above cause are hereby notified that I shall on Monday the second day of November in this year commence my attendance at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day to go into the business directed by the above decree and order, at my office in the town of Alexandria, when and where they are required to give attendance with their Proofs, Documents and Exhibits.

Cleon Moore, M. C.
Commissioners Office, Oct. 5, 1807 2aw

The Subscriber

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the patronage he has heretofore received, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same. He likewise takes this method to inform them that, on Monday evening, the 28th of September inst. he intends opening a NIGHT SCHOOL at his Academy or Prince-street, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and any branch of the Mathematics.—Any young gentlemen desirous to become acquainted with any of the above branches will meet with due attention from

G. W. Carlin.

September 15.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, some time in the months of November or Dec. last, a negro man by the name of SAM, who was hired in the town of Alexandria to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very straight, of rather a yellowish or taney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft voice and generally seems humble and timid when spoken to. He had a wife at col. Jemmeson's in the county of Caroline, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighborhood, but I think it more probable he may have gone to the state of Maryland. If taken in the state of Virginia and brought to me I will give the above reward; if in the state of Maryland and brought to me I will give 30 dollars reward.

Baldwin M. Lee.

Virginia, Westmoreland county. July 24. [30] d.

ALMANACS for 1808,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

August 24

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Bond and Prentiss, Complainants,

vs.

Cornelius Wing, John T. Ricketts, William Newton and John Mills, junior, joint merchants and copartners, under the firm of Ricketts, Newton and Company. Defendants.

The defendant Cornelius Wing, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Cornelius Wing, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Cornelius Wing, do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants John T. Ricketts, William Newton and John Mills, jun. do not pay away, convey or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Cornelius Wing, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C. September 11. law 2m

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Joseph Baxter, complainant,

vs.

Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant Henry K. May do not pay away, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C. August 15. law 2m

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July Term, 1807.

Zebulon Robinson, complainant,

vs.

Washington Pierce, and Henry K. May, defendants.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Washington Pierce do appear here on the first day of November term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant Henry K. May do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Washington Pierce, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, C. C. August 15. law 2m

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Buccles and Carcavello Wines in quarter cases,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft-shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron Hollow ware,

R. T. Hoe & Co.

June 1.

Pursuant to a Decree

Of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending in Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein

Colin Auld administrator of Robert Milligan, deceased, is complainant and William Wilson defendant, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 5th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee house in the town of Alexandria, for ready money.

ALL the said Wm. Wilson's right and title in and to three fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the lands heretofore attached to the Keppyst furnace, being about fourteen hundred acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkley now Jefferson county, near Harper's Ferry.

Charles Lee } Com'r.

Thos. Swan. } 2 awts.

August 4.

By reason of the absence of the commissioners, the sale of the above

mentioned property is postponed until

Saturday the 17th Oct. at 10 o'clock, in

the forenoon, at the coffee house

when it will take place.

Sept. 4.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR READY MONEY,

To the highest bidder, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the county of Loudoun, and town of Leesburg, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November next, if fair; if not the next fair day; by virtue of a decree of the court of the United States, for the 5th circuit, in the Virginia district, pronounced at May term 1806, in suit depending in said court between the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, plaintiffs—and Samuel Hough and others defendants—

300 Acres of Land,

Near Leesburg, on the waters of Tuscarora, in the county of Loudoun—three acres of Meadow near Leesburg, and a House and Lot in Leesburg; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise certain sums of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann, } Com'r.

Armstead Long, } 2 awts.

Charles F. Mercer, } 2 awts.

September 11.

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT, SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunt Creek, called Rural Felicity, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to

RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28.

District of Columbia.

County of Alexandria, ss.

July term, 1807.

Thomas Lawrason and William Fowle, trading under the firm of Lawrason

and Fowle—Complainants,

vs.

Washington Pierce and Henry K. May, Defendants,

In Chancery.

The defendant Washington Pierce, not having entered his appearance and given

security according to the act of assembly and

the rules of this court, and it appearing to the

satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that

the said defendant Washington Pierce is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the

complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that

the said defendant Washington Pierce do ap-

pear here on the first day of November term

next, and enter his appearance to the suit,

and give security for performing the decrees

of the court; and that the other defendant

Henry K. May do not pay away, convey, or

secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the es-

tate and effects in his hands belonging to the

said absent defendant Washington Pierce un-

til the further order or decree of the court;

and that a copy of this order be forthwith in-

serted in both of the public newspapers pub-

lished in this county for two months suc-

cessively, and that another copy be posted at

the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy, Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

Aug. 11. law 2m.

Joseph Mandeville.

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX STS.,

ALEXANDRIA,

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Tenerife &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Esteph Medoc Laret, in cases of

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey